HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1822. No. 114.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Helvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 19th inst. at the late residence of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, on Eno, on a credit of eight months, all the perishable part of the estate of said deceased, consisting of Corn, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, one new Wagon, Ox Cart, Chair and Harness, Blacksmith's Tools, a quantity of Wool, Farming Utensils, with many other articles.

At the same time will be hired, till the 28th of December next, several Negroes, one of which is a good blacksmith.

Bond and good security will be required.

David Yarbrough.

April 9. 13—3

LOST,

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a deed executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822 12—3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., April 1, 1822.

A

James Andrews,
Joseph Armstrong,
John Allison,
James Adkins,
Joseph Allison.

B

Miss Frances Brantley,
Cicmans Brumfield,
Ransom Baldwin,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Henry B. Burger,
Elisha Bevel,
Benjamin Burnsides,
John Berry,
Andrew Borland.

C

Thomas Clancy 2
William Compton,
Wm. Clifton,
Moses Carroll,
Robert Campbell,
Wm. Carrell,
John R. Cummings, 2
Clerk of the Superior Court, Orange, 2
Samuel Childs,
Lewis Cordle, 2
Solomon Cates,
Miss Nancy Carrigain,
John Carrington,
Nancy Carroll,
Samuel Claytor.

D

Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson
Edward Davis, esq.
David Dickerson,
Wm. Dillard, esq.
Henry O. Daniel.

E

Burris Estridge,
Jacob Ephlan,
Thomas Evins,
James L. Eaton.

F

Thomas Fausette,
Sally Freeman.

H

Samuel Hollyway,
Wm. Hall, sen.
Thomas Horne,
David Hardee,
Andrew Huglis,
Thos. Horner.

J

Nathan Jeffries,
Samuel Johnson,
George R. Jordan.

L

Thomas Loring,
Wm. Leathers,
James Leathers,
Conrod Long,
James Landsey.

M

James Mebane, esq.
Judge Mangum,
Mrs. Hanah McIntire,
A. D. Montgomery, 2
James or Wm. Miller,
James Moore,
B. F. Moore,
Stephen M'Crackin,
Hugh Montgomery.

N

John Nulin,
Margaret Nelson,
Sucky Nash.

O

Rachel Outlaw,
Doct. B. O'Ferrill,
Frederick N. Ogden,
Nancy O'Farrill.

P

Wm. Picket,
Mann Patterson,
Andrew Patton.

R

Wm. Ringstaff,
Wm. Roan,
John Read,
Wm. C. Russell,
James Riggins.

S

Sheriff of Orange county, 2
John Scott, 2
Allen Sykes.

T

Henry Thompson,
Abner Tate,
Enoch Thompson,
Samuel Thompson.

U

John Umsted,
Master Halling Usher.

W

Isaac Watson,
James Warren,
Charles Willeford,
Samuel Wortham,
Leven Wood,
John Walton.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

April 3. 12—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

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Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822

Henry Albright vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Child & Claney vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv $1 50 13—3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ARRESTED by violence from my possession, at the jail door in the town of Hillsborough, on the night of the 6th inst. held for and on behalf of my mother Frances Benton, a certain negro boy miscalled and known by the name of *GORDON*, which the said Frances Benton recovered in the Superior Court of Orange county against John Taylor. This is, therefore, to forwarn all persons from harbouring or concealing the said boy Gordon under penalty of the law. It is presumable that the said boy is now lurking about the plantation of John Taylor, jr. esq. near Hillsborough. Any person that will apprehend the said boy Gordon, and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

A. Benton.

April 8, 1822. 13—3w

NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials

There will also be sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,
Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash

John Huske,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20 11—tds

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,

&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

☞ *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.* ☜

THE managers of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss *might* be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on *TUESDAY* the *FOURTH OF JUNE* next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—tf

NOTICE.

ON the 25th day of this instant will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Ephraim Carrington, deceased; all the personal property of the deceased not disposed of by his will, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wagon and Gears, and Household and Kitchen furniture, Tools, &c. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security

J. J. Carrington,

Executor.

April 1, 1822 12—3w

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec 4 95—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Cat'et Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Absalom Tatem, deceased; vs. *William Moore.*

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Test,

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 75 08—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

In the course of the last year, a vessel called the *Jeune Eugenie*, was captured by the United States armed schooner Aligator, lieut. Stockton, on the coast of Africa, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, and sent into Boston for adjudication. This vessel was claimed by the French consul, on behalf of the owners, who were, professedly, Messrs. *Raibaud & Labatat*, residents at the island of Gaudaloupe.—She was built in the United States. After a hearing before the district court of Massachusetts, the cause was appealed to the circuit court for that circuit, held at Boston, in December, 1821, where judgment was rendered against the vessel.

After having considered a number of preliminary points which the case presented, judge Story remarks:—

"The first question naturally arising out of the asserted facts is, whether the African slave trade be prohibited by the law of nations; for, if it be so, it will not, I presume, be denied that confiscation of the property ought to follow; for that is the proper penalty denounced by that law for any violation of its precepts; and the same reasons which enforce that penalty ordinarily, apply with equal force to employment in this trade.

"It is not, as the learned counsel for the government have justly stated, on account of the simple fact, that the traffic necessarily involves the enslavement of human beings, that it stands reprehended by the present sense of nations; but that it necessarily carries with it *a breach of all the moral duties*, of all the maxims of justice, mercy and humanity, and of the admitted rights, which independent christian nations now hold sacred in their intercourse with each other. What is the fact as to the ordinary, nay necessary, course of this trade? It begins in corruption, and plunder, and kidnapping. It creates and stimulates unholy wars for the purpose of making captives. It desolates whole villages and provinces for the purpose of seizing the young, the feeble, the defenceless, and the innocent. It breaks down all the ties of parent and children, and family, and country. It shuts up all sympathy for human suffering and sorrow. It manacles the inoffensive females, and starving infants. It forces the brave to untimely death in defence of their humble homes and firesides, or drives them to despair or self-immolation. It stirs up the worst passions of the human soul, darkening the spirit of revenge, sharpening the greediness of avarice, brutalizing the selfish, envenoming the cruel, famishing the weak, and crushing to death the broken-hearted. This is but the beginning of evils. Before the unhappy captive arrives at the destined market, where the traffic ends, one quarter part, at least, in the ordinary course of events, perish in cold blood, under the inhuman or thoughtless treatment of their oppressors.

"Strong as these expressions may seem, and dark as is the colouring of this statement, it is short of the real calamities inflicted by this traffic. *All the wars that have desolated Africa for the last three centuries have had their origin in the slave trade.* The blood of thousands of her miserable children have stained her shores, or quenched the dying embers of her desolated towns, to glut the appetite of slave dealers.—The ocean has received in its deep and silent bosom thousands more, who have perished from disease and want during their passage from their native homes to the foreign colonies. I speak not from vague rumours, or idle tales, but from authentic documents, and the known historical details of the traffic—a trafic, that carries away at least 50,000 persons annually from their homes and their families, and breaks the he hearts and buries the hopes, and extinguishes the happiness of more than double the number.—"There is," as one of the greatest modern statesmen has declared, "something of horror in it, that surpasses all the bounds of imagination."

Jude Story then says—It is of this traffic, *thus carried on*, that he would ask, if it be consistent with the law of nations? He then says—"the law of nations may be derived, first, from the general principles of right and justice, applied to the concerns of individuals, and thence to the relations and duties of nations; or secondly, in things indifferent or questionable, from the customary observances and recognitions of civilized nations; or lastly, from the conventional, or positive law, that regulates the intercourse between states." He then reasons powerfully on general principles, applicable to the subject, and applies reasoning with great force to the case under consideration. In order to establish the point, that the slave trade is a violation of the law of nations, governed as that law is, by the principles he has laid down, he says, "It is repugnant to the great principles of Christian duty, the dictates of natural religion, the obligation of good faith and morality, and the external maxims of social justice. When any trade can be truly said to have these ingredients, it is impossible that it can be consistent with any system of law that purports to rest on the authority of reason or revelation. And it is sufficient to stamp any trade as interdicted by public law, when it can be justly affirmed, that it is repugnant to the general principles of justice and humanity."

"Now there is scarcely a single maritime nation of Europe, that has not in the most significant terms, in the most deliberate and solemn conferences, acts or treaties, acknowledged the injustice and inhumanity of this trade, and pledged itself to promote its abolition." He then adverts to the acts of various European governments: and particularly notices that of our own, by which, in a late law of congress, "to mark at once its infamy and repugnance to the law of nations, it has been raised in the catalogue of crimes to the bad eminence of piracy," and says—"I am justified in saying, that at the present moment the trafic is vindicated by no nation, and is admitted by almost all commercial nations as incurably unjust and inhuman. It appears to me, therefore, that in an American court of judicature, I am bound to consider the trade an offence against the universal law of society, and in all cases, where it is not protected by a foreign government, to be dealt with as an offence carrying with it the penalty of confiscation."

If this principle should be established by civilized nations, as forming an article in the great code of national law, we shall have more hopes of living to see the slave trade suppressed than we have ever yet entertained.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 30.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee on the public buildings reported a joint resolution assigning certain rooms for the national paintings, executed by Colonel Trumbull; which was twice read, and by unanimous consent ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hooks, the house agreed to consider the report of the committee on the post office and post roads, relative to the adoption of Imlay's invention for the security of the mail, &c.

Mr. F. Johnson proposed to modify the resolution in such manner as to authorize the postmaster general to adopt the plan or not, at his discretion. Mr. J. expressed his doubts of the efficacy of the plan proposed, but he was willing to submit it to the discretion of that officer.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. was also in favor of submitting the subject to the discretion of the postmaster general.

The modification was opposed by Mr. Overstreet, when the question was taken thereon and carried.

On the resolution as amended,

Mr. Taylor expressed his opinion that the resolution ought to be joint, and he moved an amendment to that effect, which was agreed to, and the resolution was thereupon read and committed.

An engrossed bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. was read a third time.

Mr. Tucker of S. C. called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill; which were thereupon ordered.

After considerable debate, the question was taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 99, Nays 55.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, April 1.

Among the petitions of this day, Mr. Keyes presented a petition of David B. Lee of Philadelphia, controverting the right of James Bennet to the invention of a flying machine, for which said Bennet, some days since, asked for exclusive privileges from congress. The petitioner claims that he is the genuine discoverer of this invaluable art of flying, and solicits exclusive privileges for himself. On motion of Mr. Keyes, the petition was referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Bennet.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of missions to the independent governments south of the United States, which, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. F. Johnston, from the select committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the states or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territory, reported the same with amendments; which, on motion of Mr. Hardin, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on Saturday, by which permission was refused to the member from Virginia, (Mr. Garnett,) to spread upon the journals his reasons for voting against the resolutions of this house to recognize the independence of the South American governments. After a few explanatory observations by Mr. Garnett, the motion to re-consider was supported by Messrs. Mercer, Wright, Moore, of Alabama, and Williams, of N. C. when the question was taken thereon and carried.

Mr. Taylor called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

After a short discussion the question was taken thereon, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 89, nays 71.

Mr. Garnett then submitted his declaration, which he had reduced to an abbreviated substitute for that proposed by him on Saturday to be entered on the journal, which was as follows:

I, Robert S. Garnett, a member from Virgina, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American provinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle, I believed that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the independence of the late provinces: on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them.

The engrossed joint resolution, relative to the disposition of the National Paintings, executed by col. Trumbull, was read a third time and passed.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the memorial of the legislature of Tennessee, claiming payment for horses lost in the Seminole campaign.

The question was upon the motion of Mr. J. Jones, to strike out the word *not* in the resolution reported by the committee, so as to give it a direction favorable to the claim.

Mr. Williams of N. C. explained and enforced the propriety of the report of the committee of claims, and opposed the motion in a speech of about three quarters of an hour.

The motion to strike out was further supported by Messrs. Williams, Smith, F. Jones, Cannon, H. Nelson, Rhea, and Warfield; and opposed by Messrs. Metcalfe, M'Coy, and Williams, of N. C. in reply, when the question was taken, and the motion to strike out was carried—ayes 10—when the committee rose and reported the resolution as amended.

In the house, Mr. F. Jones moved that the report be re-committed to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill pursuant to the vote of the house.

The proposition to refer it to a select committee was further supported by Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, and Mr. Williams, of N. C.—and carried.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 2.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a bill from the senate to define admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, reported the same without amendment; and it was committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gorham, from the committee on the suppression of the slave trade, reported a bill in addition to "An act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy;" which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rochester asked permission to record his vote on the question upon the resolution reported by the committee of foreign relations, relative to the recognition of the independence of the South American governments—and stated that he should not have requested this privilege had he not been detained from the house by illness at the time the vote was taken. By unanimous consent the permission was granted—and the name of Mr. Rochester being called, he voted in the affirmative.

The joint resolution from the senate providing for the disposition of Mr. Trumbull's paintings for congress, was read three times and passed. According to this resolve, these paintings (now three in number,) are to be deposited in committee rooms of the senate, until otherwise disposed of.

The bill from the senate, to abolish the United States' trading establishment with the Indian tribes; was twice read, and Mr. Rankin moved to refer it to the committee of the whole, to whom has been referred the bill, reported in this house, "to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes." On suggestion of Mr. Taylor, however, that the bill might require particular examination of its details by a committee, the bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The bill from the senate to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida, was twice read and committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Walworth in the chair,) on the bill to restore to the brig Diana the privileges of a sea letter vessel; a bill to establish the district of Blakely; and a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of Maryland and Georgia; reported to the house the two former without, and the latter with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bills were respectively ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1822, (Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.)

Various sections of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations according to existing laws, were agreed to.

Several other sections underwent examination, and were amended; when on motion of Mr. Warfield, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 3.

Mr. Kirkland submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such officers of the United States as are entrusted with public moneys by virtue of their office, who shall apply the same to any purpose or purposes incompatible with the duties of their office, whereby the United States shall sustain a loss.

This resolution, after being considerably amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, further measures are necessary for the more speedy recovery of such sums of money as are due from public defaulters to the United States.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill,) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

Some farther amendments having been made, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, April 4.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sit in the recess of congress, and inquire into the affairs of the several departments of the government. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that they be required to make report to congress at an early period of the next session.

On motion of Mr. Long, the house then took into consideration the bill to to revive and continue in force certain acts concerning allowances for pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill.)—Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

The bill having been farther amended, and some blanks filled up, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and

The house adjourned.

Friday, April 5.

An engrossed bill to revive and continue in force certain acts concerning the allowance of pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands, was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the senate to designate the boundaries of a land district, and for the establishment of a land office in the state of Indiana; a bill for the establishment of an additional land office in the state of Illinois; and a bill to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in the state of Missouri; were twice read, and severally committed to the committee on the public lands.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill, and after some progress the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again, and

The house adjourned.

Saturday, April 6.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill authorizing the location of school lands in the state of Indiana, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to furnish the house with a statement of the amount of money paid as salaries, outfits, and contingent expenses, to foreign ministers, since the year eighteen hundred, and the amount paid to each. Also, the court at which they were employed, and the time they were respectively engaged in the discharge of their duties as ministers from the United States.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the general appropriation bill,) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

After having gone through the bill, and some propositions for amendment having been made, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Monday, April 8.

Mr. Denison, from the committee on the expenditures of the post office, reported a bill further regulating the compensation of postmasters, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1822, and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

The resolution submitted on Saturday, by Mr. Cocke, calling for information relative to the expenses incurred by missions to foreign courts, was taken into consideration, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Russel, the bill supplementary to, and to amend the act "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 2d of March, 1799, and to repeal an act supplementary thereto," was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which gives it preference in the orders of the day.

Mr. Hubbard, of N. Y. having been necessarily absent, on account of indisposition in his family, at the time the vote was taken relative to the recognition of the South American governments, requested leave to record his vote thereon, which was unanimously agreed to, and he gave his vote thereon in the affirmative.

Mr. Patterson, of N. Y. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and the postmaster general, be required to report to this house, on the first day of the next session, the number of superintendents, assistants, deputies, comptrollers, auditors, clerks, and messengers, retained in their respective departments, and whether any of them, and if any, how many of them, are unnecessary, inefficient, superannuated, or engaged in other pursuits, or professions, in no wise relating to the public service; and, also, whether they cannot adopt a more efficient, as well as a more economical organization of their respective departments.

The house then took into consideration the joint resolution from the senate, fixing the time of the adjournment of congress.

The resolve was so amended, on motion, as to leave the time of the adjournment in blank.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved to fill the blank with the 27th day of the present month, and he made a number of remarks to evince the expediency of the motion he had made.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed the 13th of May, and he thought, from the great variety of important subjects before the house, it was impossible to conclude the public business at an earlier period. He was opposed to an earlier meeting at the next session, for experience had shewn that one week towards the close of the session was more valuable for the doing of business, than four at the commencement.

Mr. Walworth proposed the first Monday in May, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Sawyer moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Condict moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution for ten days; which after a few remarks by Mr. Wright, was modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Newton, of Va. so as to move to postpone it to Monday next; when, the question being taken thereon the motion was negatived, ayes 59, noes 86.

Mr. Wood was in favor of the time named by Mr. Smith, of Md. He thought the gentlemen who were disposed to retrench the public expenditures ought to be willing to stay here and examine the subject, and he believed that, by a due and proper examination of the army and navy estimates, a million of dollars might be saved.

Mr. Basset named the fourth Monday in April. After further observations by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Wright—

Mr. Sawyer named the 15th May, as the day of adjournment, which being the remotest period, the question was first taken thereupon, and negatived.

The motion of Mr. Smith was next in order, and the question being taken thereon, (viz: the 13th of May) the same was negatived—ayes 73, noes 75.

Mr. Walworth's proposition (the first Monday in May) being next before the house—

Mr. Colden moved to change the day of adjournment from Monday to Saturday, and, after a few remarks by Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Little moved to fill the blank with the words, "on wednesday, the 8th of May next."

Mr. Walker proposed Saturday, the 11th of May next, which was negatived.

The question then occurred upon Mr. Little's motion (for the 8th of May) which was put, and caried, yeas 83, nays 76; and by unanimous consent, the resolution was then read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the war department, in compliance with a resolution of this house, calling for information relative to the employment of military force in Florida, &c. which, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committeee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday last, (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

After making one or two amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

In the House, some amendments were made, but before getting through with the bill the house adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April, 3.

The Euphrates, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 9th of February. Capt. Stoddard has favored us with papers of that day, and London papers to the evening of the 7th.

The British Parliament was opened on the 5th by a speech from the king, in which he expresses the hope that the differences on the continent will be adjusted.

New outrages have been committed in Ireland. A conflict had taken place between the military and the inhabitants of Kilmichael; they have since come forward to surrender their arms and take the oath of allegiance. It is said the only parish holding out is Iveleary. On the 2d February, a desperate attack was made by the peasantry upon the police of Churchtown, in Cork county. In this conflict which lasted an hour, with firearms, the rebels shot a sentinel, killed four other men, and wounded many others, and carried off many stand of arms. The insurgents, to the number of one thousand, approached Newmarket, but, on the first fire of the military, dispersed.

Letters from Madrid, of January 28th, received at Paris, assert that the CORTES HAVE RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SPANISH COLONIES, and have decreed that the most expedient means for concluding commercial treaties with America be forthwith undertaken.

It is stated that the Caffrees are about to make war upon the British settlement at Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

France.—It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Belfort, and Rochefort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down; but, if so, it is only for the moment. [*Liverpool Mercury.*

Paris, February 5.

We have advices from Madrid of January 28. The government has at length wisely acknowledged the independence of the South American States. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this interesting event.

London, February 7.

In consequence of the above intelligence, Colombian bonds, which were purchased this morning at 63, rose very rapidly, and 77 was refused for a considerable number on change this afternoon.

Boston, March 30.

Paris papers to February 9, have been received.—The translations from them are not interesting. The prognostics of war between Russia and Turkey were nearly extinct. The Hotspurs of the legislature continued as violent and disorderly as ever:—But they appeared to be considered by the nation at large, as things of course. Two circumstances, we think, are worth noticing; one, that the old officers of Bonaparte, who have seats in the chambers, are among the warmest supporters of the Bourbon dynasty, and monarchical principles; and the other, that under the new ministry of the *ultra royalists*, the public funds have risen seven per cent. in a short space of time.

The commercial differences between the United States and France were the subject of much discussion in France; and some able reflections on the subject have been received in New York from a French merchant in Havre. The writer is fully of the opinion, that France is altogether in the wrong in the proceedings; that the United States ought not to recede from the attitude they have taken; and that France must retrace her steps, or suffer immense injury in her commerce. It was the opinion of many in France, that a conciliatory proposition would shortly be made to the United States on the subject.

We have received our files of Gibraltar papers to the 11th of February. They represent Spain as still agitated by tumultuous proceedings in many of the provinces; but that in several of them, the authorities had prevailed in suppressing the refractory.

The affairs of the Greeks continued promising; and those in the Morea were continually receiving assistance, in men, money, and munitions of war.

The war between Persia and Turkey had ended; and the conduct of the Persian prince who invaded the dominions of the Porte, had been disavowed by the *Schah*.

Marseilles, February 12.

"The business between Russia and Turkey has been so long protracted, that it is pretty certain we shall soon have the *finale*. Things remained tranquil at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Salonica, as late as the 11th of January. The Greeks of the Morea have established a federal constitution, like that of the United States, and have elected their president, senators, and representatives.

"The ultra royalist party is predominant in the French councils, and what must appear a little extraordinary to those who judge of men by their professions, they were aided in attaining that predominancy by the republican members in the chamber of deputies."

Centinel.

Boston, April 4.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Triton, Bussey, at this port, late last evening, we have received from our attentive correspondents our full files of London papers up to Feb. 11th, and Lloyd's Lists as late as Feb. 8th. We find no intelligence of interest or importance.

Our latest London paper, the Observer of the 11th, has nothing in it but Parliamentary detail. We do not find a word in the shape of news about Russia or Turkey. In the Courier of the 5th we find it stated that the Turkish troops were daily evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia. Letters from St. Petersburgh as late as Jan. 15th say, "Every thing was perfectly tranquil; there was no expectation of a war with Turkey. Exchange remained steady at the late advance, 91¼." A Constantinople article dated Dec. 29, says, "We are enjoying complete tranquility. The government is taking the most energetic measures to produce this effect."

The Turks, it is said, have agreed to evacuate the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, leaving only a sufficient number of troops there to preserve internal tranquility. Such is the tenor of the intelligence in our papers of the latest date.

Ireland continued the scene of barbarous outrage. The consequence has been that strong measures have been adopted. These are, the re-enactment of the insurgent act and of the Irish Habeas Corpus suspension bill. Both of these measures after some opposition passed the commons and were sent to the lords for their concurrence on the 10th of Feb. They probably have since passed both houses and received the royal assent. Ireland must indeed be a severe sufferer, if the spirit of discontent be not now soon quelled, for the passage of these laws places in the hands of the English ministers a power as despotic, as was ever exercised by the Grand Turk in the plenitude of his power.

In Spain, some trifling disturbances have taken place at Seville, which Ferdinand attributes to an improper use of the right of petitioning, and has sent a message to the cortes, recommending certain restrictions upon this right.

The French Chamber of Deputies had been at the last dates vehemently employed in discussing the law for regulating the press. After a long debate, it passed by a vote of 254 to 128.

We find no intelligence of the progress of the Greeks in the achievement of their liberty. A Liverpool paper of the 9th, has this solitary remark, "The Greeks are progressing in the work of emancipation."

Russia.—The Morning Chronicle of the 9th February, contains the following article, in relation to the dispute between Russia and the Porte:—

"We learn from good authority, that there is no foundation for the hopes which have been held out of a disposition to peace in the cabinet of St. Petersburgh. Nothing whatever is known respecting the sentiments of that court. It is true, strong remonstrances have been made by England and Austria: and these two countries may conceive that they have intimidated Russia into an acquiescence with their demands.—When the proper time for action comes, Russia may not improbably undeceive them in this respect. The Porte has only shown a willingness to agree in part to the demands in the Russian Ultimatum."

Accounts from Smyrna to the 31st December, state, that the Greeks had met with some reverses, near Patras; and that Ypsilanti had been oblige to retire to the mountains, with the loss of standards, ammunition, and even his plate.—The Pacha had returned with the heads of 23 unfortunate men, as emblems of his victory, and also with 30 female slaves. Smyrna was tranquil.

New-York, April 5.

By the Fanny we received Cadiz papers to the 23d February, containing Madrid dates to the 16th. They make no mention of the report in the English papers given on the authority of letters from Paris, that the Spanish government had recognized the independence of the South American Provinces.

From the Aurora.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

By the schooner Blucher, from La Guayra, arrived at Baltimore, we have received the Iris of Caracas of the 25th of February and 4th of March. The former contains a decree establishing in each of the military departments of the republic a house for the reception of invalids who had shed their blood, or served with honor and fidelity in the war of independence. It consists of seven articles. The general direction and control is under authority of the cheif officer of each military department, and a resident officer to have the management of the house and its economy.

Citizens who have served in naval employments are also comprehended.

The intention of the regulation is to maintain and protect against adversity, disease, or want, and to subsist every individual of every rank that has served in the cause of Colombian independence, who is not provided with means of support.

The same paper contains the following short notices:

Guayaquil.—On the 31st December arrived a courier from the south, who brought communications and public papers from Guayaquil to the 2d Dec.; from Lima to the 7th Nov.; and from St. Jago of Chili to the 17th August last, and Gazette of Colombia 15th.

On the 22d November an armistice was agreed upon, for the term of 90 days, between general Sucre and colonel Tolra, commandant general of the Spanish division. The latter proposed it, in order that the government of Quito might inform itself, through the means of three officers, respecting the state of Peru, the Isthmus, Carthegenia, and Spain."

"*Lima*.—The surrender of Callao, and the important movements of the Spanish general Canterac, have given to free Peru a degree of consistency in her new system. The protector of Peru, has exerted himself with effect, in organizing the government in every branch, and in consolidating the work of the liberating army."

"*Chili*.—In the capital of this republic the liberty of Lima was celebrated with enthusiasm In one of the three saloons which the supreme director O'Higgins had prepared a pompous entertainment, the portrait of Bolivar was placed in a conspicuous station, and in the saloon in front thereof, that of Washington."

The same paper contains the manifesto of the political chief and people of Guatimala, of the 15th September, 1821, in which they explain their motives for establishing their independence separately from Mexico, and the calling of a congress, consisting of delegates chosen by the people from all the provinces, under the ancient jurisdiction of Guatimala, to establish a representative government. It is dated at the national palace of Guatimala, and signed by Gavino Gainza.

The paper of the 4th March contains copies of some official papers concerning the blockade of Porto Cabello.

The London Times of September, says, that the palace about to be built by the British nation, for the duke of Wellington, in Hampshire, is to be *one thousand eight hundred feet* front.

A Liverpool paper of February 9, says, "there have been in this neighbourhood, only 24 days of cloudless sky, from January 1, 1821, to January 31, 1822, a period of thirteen months, and the greater part of the twenty-four were in the three first months of 1821."

By the return of the expense of the poor in England and Wales, it appears, that, for law expenses only, in the year 1819, more money was paid than the whole expenditure for the king, his court, ministers, judges, ambassadors, the princes, and all the state pensioners, added together. The whole expenses of the poor amount to a sum equal to the revenue of the emperor of Russia, who maintains an army of a million of soldiers, and to more than twice the expenses of the government of the United States.

A curious pedestrian feat was lately performed in Pulteney, by a man named John Townsend, who undertook to walk *backwards* 21 miles in 7 hours, which he accomplished in 6 hours and 45 minutes.

An official statement estimates the increase of population in France at 572,749 individuals in the last three years. The whole population is said to amount to 30,407,907.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 17.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday evening last, the driver of the southern stage (named Johnson, an Irishman,) within a mile or two of this city, rising from his seat to whip his fore-horses, slipped from the foot-board, and falling under the wheels of the carriage, was so bruised, that he died in a short time after he was taken up. Another driver happened to be in the stage, who drove it to town. *Raleigh Register.*

A man, named John Smith, was convicted at our Superior Court, last week, under the act of assembly of 1819, of being concerned in altering the denomination of a note of our State Bank, or passing it knowing it to be altered. He was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, to be imprisoned six months, and to stand in the pillory for an hour on the second day of our county courts in May and August. It appeared, from the evidence, that this man was connected with a company of others in this shameful business, in Johnston and Wayne counties. *Ib.*

A bill is brought forward in the legislature of N. York, which ordains "that a conviction and sentence of any person to the *state prison* for life shall be deemed a dissolution of the marriage contract"—and that even *pardon* shall not restore him or her to the matrimonial rights.

The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held at the Navy Yard, N. York, upon capt. James Barron, of the U. S. navy, in 1821, have been recently published by the authority of the navy department. The following is the opinion of the court:

The court is of opinion, that the conversation, alleged to have taken place between capt. James Barron, and Mr. Lyon the British consul at Pernambuco, in the year 1809, has not been proved. And the court is further of opinion, that although the evidence produced by capt. Barron establishes his sincere and earnest desire to return to the United States at certain periods, and the difficulty of accomplishing his wishes; yet the court is of opinion, that the evidence of his inability to return sooner than he actually did, is not satisfactory; and it is, therefore, the opinion of the court, that his absence from the United States, without the permission of the government, was contrary to his duty as an officer in the navy of the United States.

Little Rock, Arkansaw, Jan. 21.

Col. D. Brearly, agent for Indian affairs, stopped at this place on Wednesday last; he had with him several Cherokee chiefs, who were going to Arkansas to hold a council with gov. Miller, on the subject of the existing difficulties between that nation and the Ossages.

A letter to the editor, from Fort Smith, dated the 9th inst. says, "It is reported that the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, and some of the Delawares, have joined the Ossages; if so, there will be warm work."—*Gazette.*

Sackets-Harbor, March 15.

Caution.—It should be generally known that atmospheric air, when suddenly compressed to a certain degree, becomes heated sufficiently to ignite gunpowder; and therefore, that in the act of loading a gun the ball should be driven so slow as to allow the escape of the air contained in the barrel. It is probable that almost all the accidental discharges of guns, which occur in the act of loading, arise from a sudden and violent compression of air.

Mr. Elijah Sexton, jun. of Chenango, a short time since, whilst in the act of loading his rifle, experienced some difficulty from the elasticity of the air in forcing down the ball; to overcome the difficulty he made a sudden and violent effort, by which his gun was instantly discharged, the lock remaining unaltered. One of his hands was severely lacerated, whilst the charge, including the ram-rod, was driven through the bones of the other wrist.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode Island, dated March 10.

"A company in Boston are erecting buildings at Dover, New Hampshire, to contain 20,000 cotton spindles. They give to superintend the construction of their machinery, twenty thousand dollars for ten years.

"At Medway, in Massachusetts, a loom has been constructed to weave *lace veils*. It is worked by hand, and carries at the same time 1232 shuttles. It weaves as fine as 300 skeins to the pound, and will be put in operation with yarn imported from England, which costs ten and a half dollars per pound. We shall now clothe the rich as well as the poor.

Agricultural.—We understand that James Seawell, esq. of this place, is making the attempt to naturalize the *Sea Island and Brazil* cotton to this climate, and has planted on his farm on the Cape Fear, near this place, nearly 20 bushels of the seed of this kind of cotton, and has received from a gentleman, now on a visit at Baltimore, resident at Havana, the seed of a particular and highly esteemed tobacco, raised in the Island of Cuba only, called the "*de la Vuelta abaxa*," the culture of which, has long been held by planters of the Island, located between the Havana and Mariel as their exclusive property, and by none others in the Island of Cuba; its value is estimated for segars at from 1½ to 8 2 per pound. These experiments are of no ordinary magnitude to the planters and land holders on the Cape Fear. Mr. S. is no less a practical farmer than an operative man in every enterprize he has undertaken; and has succeeded in cultivating the common upland cotton on these lands to great advantage, having the last year raised a crop of cotton equal in *quantity* and in *quality* to the acre, to any of the best South-Carolina or Georgia lands.

Fayetteville Observer.

Decapitation by the Guillotine.—A gentleman of intelligence and of litterary attainment, in an account of his travels on the continent, makes the following most singular remarks on an execution he witnessed, in which the culprit was beheaded by the guillotine. "It appears," says he, "to be the best of all possible modes of inflicting the punishment of death; combining the greatest impression on the spectator, with the least possible suffering to the victim. It is so rapid, that I should doubt whether there were any suffering: but from the expression of the countenance, when the executioner held up the head, I am inclined to believe that *sense and consciousness may remain for a few seconds after the head is off*. The eyes seemed to retain speculation for a moment or two, and there was a look in the ghastly stare with which they stared upon the crowd, which implied that the head was aware of its ignominious situation. And, indeed, however extraordinary this may appear, there is nothing improbable in the supposition, for in all injuries of the spine, whereby a communication with the sensorium is cut off, it is the parts below the injury, which are deprived of sensation, whilst those above retain their sensibility. And so in the case of decapitation, the nerves of the face and eyes may for a short time continue to convey impressions to the brain, in spite of the separation from the trunk."

Salem Gazette.

From the Western Carolinian.

A late New-Haven paper concludes some remarks on the spirit of internal improvement which is developing itself in the state of Connecticut, with the following:

"It is interesting to observe how great and useful improvements, like the arts and sciences, tend to cluster together.—The citizens of Connecticut have recently effected a great moral and political change in the state by defining, securing and perpetuating their liberties in a Constitution, grounded on the best principles which the experience of ages could suggest. The adoption of that instrument has been followed by an exposition of just and equal laws, adapted to the comprehension of every capacity. * * * Well may the citizens of Connecticut felicitate themselves that they live in an age of *improvement*, and their children will have every reason to rise up and call them *blessed*."

Mr. *Hawks*, whose lot it was to reside in Connecticut at the time the abovementioned constitution was formed, tells us in his speech on the convention question, that he had an opportunity of observing the result, as he terms it, of that experiment in political chemistry: "he had seen discordant and heterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine, until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a *worthless scum*." He believes, too, "that the *better* part of the people lamented the adoption of that constitution;" consequently compelling us to characterize the *greater* part, and by far the *greater* part of the people of that state, who rejoiced at its adoption, by an epithet as dishonorable as it would be unjust.—But that cause must certainly be weak, when its supporters are forced to resort to slander and abuse to maintain it; and that man must possess no little self-consequence, as well as assurance, in supposing himself capable of making the people believe contrary to the evidence of their senses.

It was our lot, too, to be in Connecticut for a short time, soon after the adoption of its present constitution; and the result of our observation was very different from that of Mr. Hawks. We saw none of the "mournful vestiges of dessolation," which Mr. Hawks tells us may even now be seen; every thing indicated happiness and content, except the countenance of those who in consequence of the new order of things, had been obliged to give up their fat offices to others more deserving. But this discrepance between our observations and those of Mr. Hawks, might be owing, perhaps, to our coming too much in contact with the "worthless scum," which had the effect of clouding or distorting our vision, by which our impressions of objects were either indistinct, or false. Badinage apart, however, we believe every candid man who knows any thing about Connecticut, and the state of things consequent on the adoption of its new constitution, will say that the true picture is directly the reverse of that which Mr. Hawks has drawn. He has conjured up a spectre to effect party purposes, but it will not do. The people are not so easily gulled. They know something of what is going on in the world, as well as the gentleman from Newbern.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
April	10	74	81	81
	11	71	79	82
	12	60	70	76
	13	69	82	85
	14	67	79	52
	15	52	62	69
	16	59	54	59

The managers of the Sunday School,

are under the necessity of appealing to the liberality of the inhabitants of Hillsborough for pecuniary aid, to support an institution which has done so much for the children of this vicinity. There are now taught from sixty to eighty children; some of whom, perhaps, would never have learnt even to read, had not the operations of this institution supplied them with opportunities they could not otherwise have enjoyed But the number of annual subscribers is so small, that the fund arising therefrom is insufficient to purchase the necessary books for those not able to buy for themselves. This appeal is therefore made with the confident hope that it will not be in vain; and any sum, however small, will be received with thankfulness. It is requested that those who are disposed to contribute, will leave with the editor of the Recorder, or send to him, whatever they may have to give to this charity.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Western Carolinian

Events of the Revolutionary War—and Battle of King's Mountain.

Messrs. Editors,

I have thought that the following letters, and statement of enterprizes and actions of considerable importance, which took place during the revolutionary war, would be interesting to your readers; and also might supply some valuable information to an historian of North-Carolina. It has been often said, by those who were engaged in those events, that the opposition which was made in South-Carolina to the British forces and bands of tories by which that state was overrun, never could have been made, at least to the same extent and with such effect, but for the aid which was afforded by the enterprize and patriotism of the people of North-Carolina. It will appear from the enclosed statement, that a series of enterprizes, skirmishes and actions, terminating in the battle of King's Mountain, were engaged in and fought, in South Carolina, almost exclusively by inhabitants of North-Carolina; or rather by the men of our mountainous counties, and of that part of North-Carolina which has since been made the state of Tennessee.

This account was written by an officer of distinction in the revolutionary war, who was a party in every enterprize and action which he describes; and I am sorry that I do not feel myself at liberty to give his name in this public manner. The account was written (as will appear from the letters) for a brother officer who had thought of writing some memoirs of the war—a design which he was prevented from executing by the hand of death.

The papers were procured by me with a view of sending them to a gentleman for a particular purpose; but nearly four months have elapsed since I wrote to him on the subject, and I have not yet received an answer. The copy which I send you is a faithful one, in every particular, except in the omission and alteration of such passages as might lead to a discovery of the writer.

There is one deficiency in the account of the Battle of King's Mountain, that is,—the positions of the contending troops and the kind of ground on which they fought are not represented. This I will endeavor to have supplied at some future day by some person who resides in the neighborhood, and is well acquainted with the place where the battle was fought.

The whigs of Lincoln county suffered considerably in that engagement, and Major Cronicle, whose name is not mentioned in this account, was killed. Some few years since the people of the lower part of this county assembled on the spot where the action was fought, on the 4th of July, to do honor to the memory of their former friends and relatives, and their companions in arms. A monument, such as could be procured for the occasion, was erected over their ashes, and an appropriate oration was pronounced by Dr. William M'Lean.

Respectfully, gentlemen,
Yours, &c. TACITUS.

Lincoln county, March 25th, 1822.

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March 4th, 1814.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th of January last, which came to hand only four days ago, and now haste to answer it by the first southern mail.

You inform me that you are about to write the history of the battle of King's Mountain, and of several others that were fought in South-Carolina; and you request such information as I can give, &c.

My ancient private papers are all at my farm, fifty miles from this place, and ***. I may not have it in my power to go thither under two or three months: But I can inform you that I have documents and data in my possession, which will afford a more detailed account of the action on King's Mountain, and the causes which led to that event, than can be given by any other man alive.

I will communicate them to you, so soon as I can spend a few days at home; and also of the action fought at Cedar Springs, near Warford's Iron Works, in July, 1780, of the taking of the British Fort on Hicketty, in the same month; and of the action at Musgrove's Mill, on the Enoree river, in August of the same year; and of the reduction of a British post at Colleton-Hall, near Monks Corner, in Nov. 1821: at all of which I was an eye witness.

You are very correct when you say, that "historians and those who have written of the revolution, either through want of information, or design, have given a very erroneous account of those events, &c." Of the action on King's Mountain, I have seen no history any thing like the truth.

The case which you state of "col. Williams having robbed maj. M'Dowell of the credit of reducing a post of the enemy," must, I presume, allude to the battle fought at Musgrove's Mill, on the Enoree river, on the 19th of August, 1780; for I recollect of none other from whence prisoners were taken to Hillsborough. Colonel Shelby commanded the right wing in that action, and col. Elijah Clarke, of Georgia, the left. There were many field officers in the action, who had volunteered their services from M'Dowell's camp at Smith's Ford on Broad river, of which Col. Williams was one, who had a few men that always adhered to him. His object was, if the enterprize succeeded, to reach his own home somewhere near Ninety Six: but in which he was disappointed by the rapid and miraculous retreat we were forced to make from the field of battle, on account of an express from col. M'Dowell, informing us of the defeat of the main army, under gen. Gates, near Camden. Our retreat was up towards the mountains and along under them into North Carolina. We left the prisoners we had taken in the action, with col. Clarke, who, I understood, consigned them to the care of col. Williams, to take to Hillsborough, in North Carolina; which I afterwards learnt, he did, and arrogated to himself the sole honor of commanding the action in which they had been captured.

Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and let me know what direction to give a letter to reach you most certainly. One directed to me at this place, will come safe to hand. I shall expect a line from you before I write again.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

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August 26th, 1814.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 22d of April has been some time at hand; but I have been unable to attend earlier to its contents.

I now inclose you such a sketch of events of the revolutionary war, to the southward, as came within my own observation, as well as my recollection serves.

In the right and left wing of the army which defeated maj. Ferguson, there were several other field officers of distinction; whose names I do not recollect, and cannot state their true position in those lines—you can remedy any defect.

There will be no occasion in your history of using my name as the author of any information of events. Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, with its inclosures. A line directed to me at this place, will come safe to hand, by mail: and when your history is printed, I shall be glad to get a copy.

I have the honor to be, your friend,

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Collection of American Troops to oppose major Ferguson—Capture of the British Post at Hicketty—and action at the Cedar Springs.

Shortly after the fall of Charleston in May, 1780, the enemy had well overrun the states of Georgia and South Carolina, and advanced to the borders of North Carolina. Gen. Charles M'Dowell, of the latter state, made a requisition of col. Isaac Shelby and col. John Sevier, to march a body of militia from the western waters, to aid in repelling the enemy, who were in considerable force under major Ferguson. It was in the month of July, of the same year, col. Shelby and col. Sevier marched with the regiments of Sullivan and Washington counties, and formed a junction with gen. M'Dowell on Broad river, with which force he was able to check the advance of the enemy commanded by Ferguson, an officer of great experience and enterprize as a partisan, who headed a force of British and tories, amounting to upwards of three thousand men.

Very shortly after this acquisition of force, gen. M'Dowell detached col. Shelby and lieut. col. Elijah Clarke, with six hundred men, to attack and carry a British post on Hicketty, garrisoned principally by tories, and commanded by capt. Patrick Moore. The American detachment appeared before the British garrison and instantly surrounded it, on the morning of the 22d July, 1780, just at day-light. Capt. Wm. Cocke was sent in with a flag, by col. Shelby, to demand a surrender of the garrison. Capt. Moore at first refused to surrender; but on being warned by capt. Cocke of the consequences of the garrison being stormed by the Americans, he surrendered, although his post was made doubly strong by abattis well constructed around it. Our men took one hundred prisoners of the enemy and two hundred stand of arms, which were all charged with bullets and buck-shot. This surrender was a fortunate event, as the place was capable of sustaining an attack from double our force of small arms.

At this time maj. Ferguson, with an army of three thousand tories and British, with a small squadron of horse, commanded by major Dunlap, lay encamped some miles south of Warford's Iron Works, in the edge of South-Carolina. Gen. M'Dowell detached col. Shelby, with lieut. col. Clarke and col. Joseph M'Dowell, with seven or eight hundred horsemen, to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, and cut off any of his foraging parties which might fall in their way. Col. Shelby with his light party, hung upon the enemy's lines for several days, until the morning of the 22d of July, just at day light, at the Cedar Springs, he fell in with a reconnoitering party of the enemy's camp, of about the strength of his own party, and near Warford's Iron Works, commanded by maj. Dunlap. An action, severe and bloody, ensued for near an hour, when the enemy's main body came up, and the Americans were obliged to give way with the loss of near twenty men, and some valuable officers. Col. Clarke was taken prisoner.

It was believed that our men killed more than double that number of the enemy, as they brought off upwards of fifty prisoners, mostly British regulars, with an ensign and one lieutenant. Gen. M'Dowell lay at that time 25 miles or upwards distant, on the north side of Broad river, at the Cherokee ford, with the main army. The enemy made great efforts to regain the prisoners, and continued the pursuit for several miles, often occasioning our party to form and give battle while the prisoners were hurried on ahead; by which means the Americans made good their retreat to Gen. M'Dowell's head-quarters, with all the prisoners, on one of the warmest days ever felt.

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Defeat of the enemy at Musgrove's Mill—Retreat and dispersion of the American forces.

Gen. M'Dowell continued to manoeuvre on the north side of Broad river, not being in force to attempt an attack on Ferguson's camp, until the 18th of August, at which time he received information that 500 tories were encamped at Musgrove's mill, on the bank of the Enoree river. Col. Shelby and lieut. col. Clarke were again selected by gen. M'Dowell, to head the detachment destined to cut up that party of tories. M'Dowell's camp was then at Smith's ford of Broad river, forty miles or upwards from the tories encamped at Musgrove's. Maj. Ferguson lay about half way with all his force, and only two or three miles from the rout our party had to travel. They commenced their march from Smith's ford at sun about one hour high, in the evening of the 18th of August, 1780, with seven hundred picked men, well mounted, among whom were several of the field officers of M'Dowell's army, who volunteered their services, and they were joined by col. John Williams and his followers, making altogether a force of between seven and eight hundred picked men. They travelled through the woods till dark, then took the road and travelled fast all night; great part of the way in a canter, never stopped even to let their horses drink, and arrived within half a mile of the enemy's camp just at break of day, —where they were met by a strong patrol party of the enemy coming out to reconnoitre. A sharp fire commenced, in which several of the enemy fell, and they gave back to their camp. At this juncture a countryman, who lived in sight, came up, and informed col. Shelby, that the enemy had been strongly reinforced the evening before with six hundred regular troops from Ninety Six, the Queen's American regiment from New York, commanded by col. Innes. The Americans, after a hard travel all night of forty miles or upwards, were too much broke down to retreat: they prepared for battle as fast as possible, by making a breast-work of logs and brush, which they completed in half an hour; when the enemy's whole force appeared in full view. Their lines lay across the road upwards of half a mile in length. A small party, under capt. Shadrach Inman, had been sent on to skirmish with the enemy as soon as they crossed the river (for their camp was on the south side of Musgrove's plantation.) Capt. Inman had orders to give way as the enemy advanced. When they came within seventy yards of our breast-works a heavy and destructive fire commenced upon them. The action was bloody and obstinate for upwards of an hour and a half. The enemy had got within a few yards of our works—at that juncture col. Innes, who commanded the enemy, was badly wounded and carried back, and every other regular officer, except one lieutenant, of the British, was either killed or wounded, when the enemy began to give way; just at that moment, also, capt. Hawsey, an officer of considerable distinction among the tories, was shot down near our lines, while making the greatest efforts to animate his men. The tories, upon the fall of capt. Hawsey, broke in great confusion. The slaughter from thence to Enoree river, about half a mile, was very great. Dead men lay thick on the ground over which our men pursued the enemy.

In this pursuit capt. Inman was killed, while pressing the enemy close in his rear. Great praise was due to capt. Inman for the manner in which he brought on the action, and to which the success of the day was greatly to be attributed.

The action was one of the hardest ever fought in the United States with small arms. The smoke was so thick as to hide a man at the distance of twenty yards. Our men took 200 prisoners during the action, and would have improved the victory to great advantage. Their object was to be in Ninety Six that night, distant 25 or 30 miles, and weak and defenceless. But just after the close of the action, an express arrived from gen. M'Dowell with a letter to him from gov. Caswell, informing of the defeat on the 16th, of our grand army under gen. Gates, near Camden. In this situation, to secure a safe retreat was a most difficult task. Our small party, broke down with fatigue, 200 British prisoners in charge, upwards of 40 miles advance of gen. M'Dowell, who retreated immediately and dispersed upon the receipt of the news of Gates' defeat; Ferguson, with 3000 men, almost directly in their rear,—it required all the vigilance and exertion which human nature was capable of, to avoid being cut to pieces by Ferguson's light parties:—it was known to col. Shelby that he had a body of dragoons and mounted men that would endeavor to intercept him; which caused him to bear up towards the mountains. The enemy pursued, as was expected, fifty or sixty miles, until their horses broke down and could follow no further. It is to be remarked, that during the advance of upwards of forty miles, and the retreat of fifty or sixty, the Americans never stopped to eat, but made use of peaches and green corn for their support. The excessive fatigue to which they were subjected for two nights and two days, effectually broke down every officer, that their faces became bloated and swelled so as scarcely to be able to see.

This action happened at the most gloomy period of the revolution, just after the defeat and dispersion of the American army, and is not known in the history of the revolution.—After our party had retreated into North-Carolina clear of their pursuers, col. Shelby crossed the mountains to his own country, and left the prisoners taken in the action, in the possession of col. Clarke, to carry them to the north until they could be safely secured. Col. Clarke gave them up shortly after to col. John Williams, to conduct them to Hillsborough.

At this period there was not the appearance of a corps of Americans embodied any where to the southward of Virginia.

In this action the loss of the Americans was small compared with that of the enemy, who over-shot them as they lay concealed behind their breast-works. The loss of capt Inman was much regretted. He fell gloriously fighting for his country, with many other brave spirits, who volunteered their services on that occasion, and defeated an enemy far superior in force to their own.

[To be concluded in our next.]

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From the London Courier.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Backmore, some years back, whose hospitality and friendship was admired by all, was favored with the company of a friend from town on the last day of August, for several years, armed at all points for the field next day. After partaking of the sports of the field, and the hospitality of his friend's table, as long as he pleased, he left by saying how happy he should be to see him in London. After many years, chance called the farmer to town, who immediately repaired to the house of his friend. He found the *sportsman* busy at his desk, and immediately accosted him in his wonted style of friendship; when his friend, peeping through the bars of his desk, declared he had not the pleasure of knowing him, that he had the advantage of him, &c. &c. The sportsman soon, however, recovered his recollection, and was very glad to *see* him; he was then extremely busy; if his visitor would step to Dolly's and order a steak, he would join him in half an hour. The farmer did not quite understand *London hospitality*, but did as he was ordered.—His friend was punctual; they feasted, *they* paid and parted.—The ensuing 31st. of August, brought the sportsman with his dogs, &c. to the door of his country friend; the farmer was upon the look out, and made his appearance at the door, with the gridiron held before his face, declaring he had not the pleasure of knowing him; that he had the advantage of him: but he soon however, recollected him, and told him, he was then very busy, but if he would go to the Leather Bottle and order a steak, he would join him in half an hour. The sportsman took the hint, and was not seen or heard of more.

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Whimsical Contribution—A benevolent Quaker was lately applied to by a respectable gentlemen of the society of Wesleyans, for the purpose of soliciting a subscription towards enabling them to complete a new chapel built upon the site of an old one, but which could not be finished for want of funds. Obediah heard him very attentively; at length breaking silence with a deep groan, he began thus:—'I tell thee what, friend, my purse is always open to succour the distressed, and my religion thou knowest differs from that of thine; we do not think thee right, and it is against our religion to help others to *build up chapels*; therefore, friend, thou seest I cannot assist thee.' The methodist was about departing, and was nearly out of the room, when the Quaker called him back —'Hark'ee friend, how much hast thou laid out?' The methodist replied, 'Sixteen hundred pounds.' 'And how much dost thou want to complete it?' 'About fourteen hundred more.' 'Well, friend, (said the Quaker) here is 100*l* to defray the expenses of *pulling down the old chapel*.'

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT in the month of January, 1821, I executed six promissory notes, payable to Alexander Murphey, or order, which said notes are made payable at different times as they successively become due; as said notes were intended merely to liquidate individual accounts between me and Alexander Murphey at the date of their execution, and as I at present hold sets-off to the full amount, as well as other sufficient matter of defence to their collection, I hereby forwarn and caution all persons from trading for the same, under endorsement, made either by Alexander Murphey or Ambrose L. Bennett, esq. as I do not intend to pay or account to any one but the original obligee for their aggregate amount.

Solomon Debow.

New Orleans, Feb. 24, 1822. 13—2w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, at the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, qualified as Administrators *pendente lite*, of John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring forward their demands, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Thompson,
Wm. Huntington,
Admr's pendente lite.

April 1. 12—4w

JOHN CONRAD, TAILOR,

RETURN his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been here; and from his knowledge, and attention to his business, he hopes still to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and expects to receive them as often as they change. He intends to have his work done in a superior style to what is usually done in this country.

Officers' Uniforms, Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.

made in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, N. C. March 12. 10—4w

N. B. The editor of the Milton Intelligencer, will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to the post master at Greensborough for payment.

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.